BULL RUN.

The Final Victory on the First Battle Field of the Rebellion.

Commemorating the End of the Rebedlion.

THE DEAD HER'SES OF MANASSAS

interesting, Ceremonies of Dedicating the Moouments Marking the Resting Place of Our Braves.

The Herald's Special Report of the Proceedings.

The Rush from Washington to the Battle Field.

Rev. Mr. Pierpont's Dedicatory Poem,

dria Rathroad, on Maryland avenue, to convey to station the visitors to the battle fields of 1861 and 1862, familiarly known as the Bull run battle fields. rades were to be dedicated with appro to avoid contrasting the present expedition

morning in July, 1861. Then, as now, officers and dvillans and scores of women poured across the long bridge on route for Centreville; but with that different emotions. Then the war had but out with all the pomp and panoply of war to "on to Richmond." The first great battle was march "on to Richmond." The first great battle was impending. The enemy had been found intrenched upon the plains of Manassas, a few miles beyond the sill then almost unknown stream, of Bull run. All the siteens of Washington, members of Congress, judges of carte, heads of departments and civil officers of all rades were going, as if to a grand holiday tournament, a witness the crushing out of the rebellion at a single law. The grand arm of satisfacts with the side of the side of the rebellion at a single law. up arms at the call of the President, to defend the Union as they went songs of defiance and of vic-bery. The rest is a matter of history. The wents of that day made Bull run a historic name, and occasioned this other pageant of yesterday. Inday, July 21, 1861, was the beginning; Sunday, June 1, 1865, is the end. How many of the passengers are

ber of passengers. In a few minutes Fairfax station is le ces and as many more army wagons, the latter being Firfax Court House is begun under the direction Captain H. C. Lawrence, Chief of Staff to General Gamsecond army corps. The road winds through a coun-ter ence rich with waving fields and dotted with comtable and often elegant homesteads, now a wild waste,

now covered with immense block houses, strongly ckaded and filled with loop holes for musketry. Even walls of the old Court House have been pierced with numerable loop holes and the windows heavily barria was menaced and the Union army required to act on the defensive against the howling rebel host.

AT THE COURT HOUSE. e headquarters of General Gamble, the train is halted, at the General and his staff, preceded by the band of the Thirteenth New York cavalry and followed by a large mber of ladies and gentlemen on horseback, take the ad of the procession. Soon the block house and forti-sations on the heights of Centreville are reached and magnificent panoroma stretching out to the dimly seen

THE LINE OF THE CELEBRATED BULL RUN is pointed out, and the route of the several divisions of MoDowell's army, on that Sunday four years ago, is shown from the spot from which hundreds of eager witrun. Of Centreville there is little left. About a dozen houses are left standing; but tall chimneys, surrounde

with ruins, show that it was once quite an extensive village.

Passing along the road by which the main division of McDowell's army proceeded, we cross Cub run and are soon upon the ground conscerated by the life's blood of the heroes of the first battle. Here still stands the city of log houses, in which the army of Beauregard passed the winter of 1851. Most of them are roofless now, but the walls are stout and well chinked and daubed, and attest the energy and industry of that army which was so long the mainstay of the rebellion. Now a flock of sheep, being driven quietly from Cuipepper to Washington, are peacefully grazing among the huts where erstands mighty armies rested, and the clangor and shock of battle sounded, while shot and shell ploughed great furrows in the soil.

walle mighty armies rested, and the clanger and shock of battle sounded, while shot and shell ploughed great furrows in the soil.

THE MONUMENT
In commemoration of the battle of 1861 is erected upon the field where the principal contest occurred in the atternoon of the day of the battle, after our troops had empelled Beauregard to fail back two miles from where the fight began. It is near the spot where Mrs. Henry, a Union woman residing in the neighborhood, was killed, and within a few rods of the place where Ricketts' and driffin's batterles were captured by the enemy.

The monument is an impromptu affair. Its erection originated with the staff officers at General Gamble's headquarters a few weeks ago. It stands upon a Gothic wound eight feet high, upon which is a base of solid sone two feet high and twenty feet square. From this base at each corner rises a small turret four feet square, armounted by a block of stone painted black, on which easts a one hundred-pounder Parrott shell. The main that rests upon two receding cornices of two feet in hight each, upon which rests the pyramid, four feet uare at the base and fifteen feet high, surmounted, are the turrets, with a hundred-pounded Parrott shell.

Upon a white sheld inserted into the Northwestern face of the pyramid are engraved the words "in memory of the patriots who fell at Buil run, July 21, 1861." On similar sheld, upon the opposite face, is the inscription, Erected June 10, 1865." This simple and appropriate ascription was suggested by Colonel J. H. Taylor, Chief Staff to General Augur, commanding this department. his monument, as well as the one on Grovoton field, as an escond battle of Buil run is called, was designed and sected under the supervision of Lieutenast McCallum, the Sixteenth Massachusetts battery of artillery, as need by Capitain Lawrence, Brigade Quartermaster. It as built by the soldiers of Gamble's brigade. The lois used in its construction were simple wood axes and one hammers.

Upon the sheld north of the menument, the parade in p

commanded by Colonel Gallup. The crowd of visitors— numbering in all about five hundred one-half of whom were ladies—assembled around the monument imme-diately after their arrival on the ground. The military advanced in columns, with arms reversed, the band play-ing a solemn funeral dirge, preceded by the Rev. Dr. McMurdy, clothed with surplice and stole.

McMurdy, clothed with surplice and stole.

THE CEREMONIES.

A hollow square was formed and the services begun. These were conducted as follows, by Rev. Dr. McMurdy, assisted by Chaplain Spencer, of the Eighth Illinois cavalry, and Lieutenant Seip, Signal Officer:—
Rev. Dr. McMurdy—Lord, Thou hast been our refuge, from one generation to another.
Response—Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever the earth and the world were made, Thou art God from everlasting, and world without end.
Dr. McMurdy—We brought nothing into this world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out.
Response—The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away: blessed be the name of the Lord.
Dr. McMurdy—O Lord, our Lord, how excellent is Thy name in all the earth.

Response—The Lord is merciful and gracious, slow to anger, and plenteous in mercy.
Dr. McMurdy—He hath not dealt with us after our sine, nor rewarded us according to our iniquities.
Response—God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble.
Dr. McMurdy—O Lord, our Lord, how excellent is Thy

REPONSE—God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble.

Dr. McMusny—O Lord, our Lord, how excellent is Thy name in all the earth.

REPONSE—FOR He maketh sore and bindeth up; He woundeth and His hands make whole.

Dr. McMurny—Lord, let me know my end and the name of my days, that I may be certified how long I have to live.

number of my days, that I may be certified now long have to live.

RESPONSE—So teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom.

Dr. McMurdy—O Lord, save Thy people and bless

Dr. McMurdy—O Lord, save Thy people and bless Thine heritage.

Response—Govern them and lift them up forever.

Dr. McMurdy—O Lord, let Thy mercy be upon us, as our trust is in Thee.

Response—O Lord, in Thee have I trusted; let me never be confounded.

Dr. McMurdy—Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, for He hath visited and redeemed His people.

Response—Comfort us now after the time that Thou has plagued us, and for the years wherein we have suffered adversity.

Dr. McMurdy—O give thanks unto the Lord, for He is gracious and His mercy endureth forever.

Response—Let them give thanks whom the Lord hath redeemed from the hands of the anemy.

Dr. McMurdy—Blessed is he whose hope is in the Lord God.

Response—Who helpeth them to right that suffer wrong.

PARTORNA—THO BOOM IN THE WORLD THE W

RESPONSE—Not unto us, o seems the praise.

Dr. McMundy—Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost.

RESPONSE—As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever

Thy name give the praise.

Dr. McMursy—Giory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost.

RESPONSE—As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen.

Dr. McMursy then said:—Dearly beloved, forasmuch as devout and patriotic men, with the consent and approbation of the authorities, moved by the inspiration of the blessed Spirit and their love of country, and acting agreeably to their own reason and sense of the natural decency of things, have inclosed this field, in which repose the remains of many of their comrades in arms, and their brothers who have given their lives to sacrifice to the cause of the Union and liberty, and have also creeted this monument, and separated them from all unhallowed and common uses, in order to testify their regard and fill men's minds with greater reverence for God and government, and affect their hearts with more devotion, which plous and patriotic work has been approved of and graciously accepted by our Heavenly Pather. Let us not doubt but that He will also favorably approve our godly purpose of setting apart this place in solemn manner, and let us faithfully and devoutly beg His blessing on this our undertaking.

Then Dr. McMurary said the following prayers:—

O, eternal Lord, mighty in power, and of majesty incomprehensible, who hast been graciously pleased to promise Thy especial presence wherever two or three shall assemble in Thy name, vouchasfe, O Lord, to be present with us, who are gathered together with all humility and readiness of heart to consecrate this place, separating it heaceforth from all unhallowed and common uses. Accept, O Lord, this service at our hands, and bless it with such success as may tend most to Thy giory, and the furtherance of our nation's welfare, both temporal and spiritual, through Jesus Christ, our blessed Lord and Saviour. Amen.

Blessed be Thy name, O Lord, that it hath pleased Thee to put it into the heart of Thy servants to est apart these grounds and to erect these monuments as tokens of regard f

control God, that it may please Thee to give to all nation unity, peace and concord; to govern and guide all rulers and peoples in ways of juctice and truth; and to hasten the promised time of peace.

In the promised time of peace a strong tower of defence unto Thy servants against the face of their normes, we were compassed. We acknowledge it Thy goodness that we were not delivered over as a prey unto them; be seeching thee still to continue such thy mercles towards us, that all the world may know that Thou art our Saviour and mighty Deliverer; through Jessa Christ, our Lord. Amon.

O God, gardian of peace and lover of charity, who all the more than to be one mind in a house and still-delivered them. The strength of the str

beseech thee, O merciful Father, through Jesus Christ, our Mediator and Redeemer. Amen.

We humbly beseech thee, O Father, mercifully to look upon our infumities; and, for the glory of Thy name, turn from us all those evils that we most justly have deserved; and grant that in all our troubles we may put our whole trust and confidence in Thy mercy, and evermore serve Thee in holiness and pureness of living, to Thy honor and glory; through our only mediator and advocate, Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

O merciful God and heavenly Father, who hast taught us in Thy holy Word that Thou dost not willingly afflict or grieve the children of men, look with pity, we beseech thee, upon the sorrows of Thy servants who have suffered by the calamities of the war. In Thy wisdom Thou hast seen fit to visit them with trouble, and to bring distress upon them. Remember them, O Lord, in mercy; sanctify Thy fatherly correction to them; endue their souls with patience under their affliction, and with resignation to Thy blessed will; comfort them with a sense of Thy goodness; lift up Thy countenance upon them, and give them peace; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all evermore. Amen.

At the conclusion of the prayers a salute was fired by the Sixteenth Massachusetts battery from the very spot where Rickett's battery was captured, and with the guns in precisely the same position. After the salute the following hymn, written by Rev. John Pierpont, of Washington, was sung by the assembled congregation:—

Bull, Run Monument.

Here in their country's trial hour—
Trial by battle—stood the brave
Against a ferce and fearful power—
The power that held and soourged the slave.

The power that held and soourged the man Here, on Virginia's sacred soil, Where slavery bred and drove her gangs, The horrid serpent* lay in coil. Here Freedom's sons first feit her fangs. They fought—they fell; but not in vain Lost they the battle of Bull run; The blows that broke the bondman's chain At last, were on this ground begun.

That goes for nothing inithe score
With nations kept above the skies;
No thirsty ground is drenched with gore;
No poet sings, no soldier dies. Slavery may whet her cutthroat's knife, Or ram down her assussin's ball; The martyr may lay down his life, Seward may bleed and Lincoln fall;

But Freedom's arm is stronger yet,
Lifted in earnest for her sons,
Than is the traitor's bayonet—
The murderer's knife—the pirate's guns.

And so, upon the bloody spot Where now this monument is raised, Shall rebel bones and memories rot; But patriot names for aye be praised.

The surplice worn by the officiating clergyman on this occasion was the same that was used in the church where Washington was wont to worship, and the stole was the same worn in the funeral services of President Lincoln.

At the close of these impressive ceremonian, having been called upon to speak, re-

GROVETON MONUMENT.

Here slavery fieshed her stolen sword,
On still more necks to lay her yoke;
Here was her children's blood out poured;
The green turf here her gun wheels broke.

When freedom's hosts—their starry liags
Above them—to the battle rushed;
Here were those banners torn to rags.
The rebel bands—by traitors trained—
By p-rigard traitors—from the ray,
Boastful and flushed with vactory gained,
Their three barred banners bore away.

This pile of testimonial stones By comrades raised of those who fell, Over the martyrs' gathered bones, Says that they battled—O, how well!

Over the martyrs' gathered bones,
Says that they battled—O, how well!
The traitorous captains and their hordes,
That, glorying, left this fatal ground,
Where are they now? The exulting lords;
Of them no monument is found.
Thus slavery shrinks from freedom's rod,
However proud, however strong,
In his owe, time, while God is God,
The right shall triumph over hig wrong.
The Groveton monument is erected upon the spot where the dead of that battle are buried. The killed in the first battle were buried in various parts of the field; but after the second battle the dead were collected and buried together. This location was selected for the site of the memorial. It is a plain shaft of red sandstone, fifteen feet high, upon a base three feet high and sixteen feet high, upon a base three feet high and sixteen feet high, upon a base three feet high and sixteen feet high. Formed of shot and shell collected upon the battle-field. Upon a tablet of white stone, about the middle of the shaft, is the inscription:—"In memory of the particts who feel at Groveton, August 29, 1862."
Sad memories cluster around these monuments, which, although erected by the hands of soldier comrades, are expressive of the affection with which a whole nation will cherish the memories of the galiant dead who gave their lives to perpetuate our national existence.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies at Groveton the visitors returned to Fairfax station, where the train was waiting, and reached Washington about midnight.

Crota lus horndus—the rattlesnake.

BROOKLYN.

pany, and now the champion Base Ball Club of the Keypany, and now the champion Base Bail Club of the Key-stone State have come on to see the metropolis and try their strength with the crack clubs of New York and Brooklyn. Yesterday the Athletic Club—the visiting players—had a trial of skill with the celebrated Eureka Club, of Newark, and they came off victorious by a score of 12 to 9, in a very prettily contested game, which was witnessed by an assemblage numbering over two

The following is the score of the match:—

ATHLETIC.

Players. O. R. Players. O. R.

Rieinfelder, c. 3 1 Penn, 2 b. 2 1

McBride, p. 2 0 Collins, c. 4 1

Reach, 2 b. 5 0 Calloway, l. p. 4 0

Wilkins, s. 5 0 Mills, l. b. 4 0

Wilkins, s. 5 0 Mills, l. b. 4 0

Reach, 2 b. 6 2 Romersler, r. f. 3 1

Loungene, l. f. 3 2 Northrup, 3 b. 4 1

Laylaurst, c. f. 1 4 Littlewood, c. f. 1 2

Smith, 3 b. 3 1 Futatue, p. 3 1

Gaskell, r. f. 3 2 Thomas, s. s. 2 2

REORGANIZING.

Governors Holden and Pierpont Bringing Order Out of Chaos.

Assumption of the Gubernatorial Duties of North Carolina by the New Military Governor.

He is Pledged to an Emancipation Policy.

Part of the Acts of the Rebel Legislature Declared Void.

A Convention to Meet in Time to Send Delegates to Congress.

Governor Pierpont's Propositions to President Johnson for the Trial of All Criminals,

NORTH CAROLINA. Our Raleigh Correspondence.

mal discharge of the duties devolving upon him as the

Provisional Executive of this State. He has already made the following appointments:-C. R. Thomas, Secretary of State,

J. S. Cannon, Aid-de-camp, with the rank of colonel. een calmnly deliberating as to the best way and means

has talked with all. He has discussed, canvassed and investigated the merits of men and things in every county of the State, and is thoroughly posted on the best interests of all. He has not been self-opinionated. He

various bureaus of the State. He intends to organize the Treasury Department without delay, in order that the financial condition of the State and its public institu-

them personally and an interest marked and avoided. Only the female and proposed to be the marked and avoided. Only the female and the hold be chosen to restore the Union. Let us keep that rule in view and act accordingly, and all will be well.

AN IMPORTANT FEATURE

of Governor Holden's policy will be to separate the acts of the Legislature which met during the progress of the rebellion into two classes—those referring to the so-called Confederate government and those referring to State and domestic matters only, and suggest the action of the Convention of the Legislature appointed under it upon the latter class. Many matters affecting individual interests not at all connected with the cause or the objects for which the rebellion was inaugurated have some within the scope of the late State Legislatures; thus, for instance, the appointment of magistrates who have solemnized numerous marriages during the war. If the acts of these Legislatures are to be declared void, then the magistrates so appointed have been without proper authority, the marriages so solemnized have been empty forms, and the children born from them are illegistrante. This is but one instance of a number which I might cite wherea total disregard of the authority of the rebel state Legislatures would be the occasion of much provate and individual injustice. Governor Holden comprehends the situation, and while he will not in the least countenance any canctments which concarned the rebel governot, he will prudently regard the rights of all, loyal or disloyal, where such rights are consistently and justify demanded.

The proclamation of Governor Holden will not be is sued before the beginning of next week. He is preparing it carefully, and its provisions and suggestions will be fully digested, so that there may be no mis-step in the important work of reconstruction. It will be a substitute for the usual inaugural, and will embrace his views of the condition of the State, and contain, it is thought, the order assembling the convention.

General Scho

are already quite numerous. The recognized influence of Mr. Holden with President Johnson has been the cause of the submission of these applications to him for endorsement.

one of the paragraphs of the proclamation will embrace either a cail or a suggestion for a State convention, to assemble here as soon after the lat of September proximo as possible. The manner of electing delegates and qualifying of voters therefor will be as follows:—Mr. Holden, by virtue of his office, will appoint magistrates for

and the presentation of this certificate on the day of election will be the only requisite proof of his right to vote. In addition to this the magistrates will preserve a list of all citizens entitled to vote.

The registration of all the voters and the administering of the oath will occupy, it is thought, until the 1st of September, so that even the most enthusiastic and most eager for it do not expect the assemblage of the convention before the 15th of that month. Indeed it may be delayed until the 1st of October. It is very desirable that the State should be represented in the national Congress next winter, and to the attainment of this end the convention will not be slow in arranging for an election to choose a regular Governor, a State Legislature, and representatives at Washington. This election will probably take place in October, or November at the latest.

THE STATE BEST.

Your Northern capitalists and bankers will remember that North Carolina securities used to be among the safest investments in the market. This State has ever possessed a great deal of pride on the subject of her indebtedness, in great contrariety to some of her sister Southern States. North Carolina bank notes were generally courrent, and, as I see by advertisements in the Northern papers, they are now eagerly sought by brokers, desirous of purchasing them at a heavy discount, knowing their probable redemining the credit of the State and planding her securities once more on the old footing. From facts in his possession he estimates the quantity of cotton, turpentine and other property belonging to the State will not from three to five millions of doilars, which sum will pay off the interest on the State bonds issued before the war, as well as leave a margin for contingent and emergent expenses until a system of State taxation is adopted. This willingness to pay the indebtedness, this manifest good faith, will place those bonds at their old value, and it is hoped enable the State Treasurer to raise money on the issue of new bonds.

The duties devolving upon him in his capacity of Provisional Governor have necessitated the withdrawal of Mr. Holden from the editorial charge of the Nandard. He is succeeded by Mr. Joseph Cannon and Mr. Joseph W. Holden. The latter gentleman is a son of the Governor, and bids fair to rival, if not outstrip, his father in editorial ability.

grief. A few, the educated among the congregation, the wise, the men of the world, so to speak, submit to the judgment. They tell their brethren that the time has not yet come for the extension of the universal privilege of suffrage to the colored people. The face is not yet educated to a proper appreciation of the most solemn duth's which can devolve upon man the exercise of the proudest right of the citizen. It is a proof of the sagacity which characterizes the negro character. These anti-suffrage darkies are statesman. They see into this matter as far as their white brethren at the Executive Mansion. They know that the 'field shands' are not competent as yet to vote, and that if they were to do so they would yote as they were directed by their old masters or as the ineffaceable ties of old relations would guide them to do. It is hardly fair perhaps to judge of the negro scatiment on the question from this standpoint, inasmuch as Raleigh fish has a large number of darkies who are in business on their own account, or, having been always free, look with jenlousy on the aspirations of those who have but recently attached their freedom. Raleigh, like the Broadway barber shops, engrosses the aristo-racy of darkydona; and hence the injustice, perhaps, of givithe opinions originating in this exclusive set.

Such are the views, white and black, of the proclamation. The settlement of the question of negro suffrage now belongs to the convention or Legislature, which is to assemble in the fail, and the wisest deliberation will be necessary even in any view of the matter.

The following is General Schodeld's order on the subject of mustering out troops in accordance with the recent orders of the War Department;—

CENERAL ORDERS—NO. 73.

Headquarrace, Department;—

CENERAL ORDERS—NO. 73.

Headquarrace, Department;—

GENERAL OEDERS—NO. 73.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.
ARISE OF THE OUTO.

RALEGIE, N. C., June 2, 1865.

I. In compliance with telegraphic orders from the War Department, all volunteer organizations of white troops whose terms of service expire on or before September 30 next will be immediately mustered out of service. The muster out will be made with existing regimental and company organizations, and under the regulations promulgated in General Grders No. 93, of May 15, from the War Department, published in General Orders No. 62, of May 25, from these headquarters.

All med in the aforesaid organizations whose terms of service expire subsequently to September 30, 1855, will be transferred to other organizations from the same State; when practicable such men will be transferred to veteran regiments; where this is not practicable they will be transferred to regiments having the longest time to serve.

All men whose terms or service expire prior to October 1, 1855, but whose regiments or companies are to remain in service after that date, will be mustered out of service at once. This order will be executed as 1010ws:—

First—The three years reguments that were mustered into service under the oxile of July 2, 1852, and prior to October 1 of that year.

furnishing much of the important testimony which has been or will be laid before the court.

William Woods Holden, Provisional Governor of North Carolina, was born in Orange county, North Carolina, on made man, and his present power, influence and posi-tion are the reward of a life of laborious study, education and application. He was born of humble parents, and was deprived of the advantages of a good education placed in a printing office. Afterward, with his bundle on his back, he travelled through the western part of the State secking work. At Hillsbore he was employed for a time as clerk in a store. He went to Danville soon after, and finally walked to Radeigh, where, in his eighteenth year, he was employed in the Star office, as pressman. He also worked for some time in the Register office. During this time he closely applied himself to study, making use of the libraries of his employers, or such books as he could borrow among his friends or purchase from his slender purse. His early He in fact was a constant struggle to ducate himself under the most adverse circumstances. Meanwhile he read law, and having qualified himself, obtained a license and was admitted to the bar. He practised his profusion two years. In 1843 he took charge of the Standard, and made it the most influential paper in the State. To him is attributed, in a great part, the immense success which attended the democratic party in every election after he assumed the editorial chair. The whighmajority in 1843 was ten thousand; the democratic majority in 1868, was sixteen thousand; a result due, it is admitted, to the persistent efforts of Mr. Holden in behalf of his party. The whig party failed and lest power owing to their opposition to the measure of universal suffrage, which was holty advocated by him. He also supported the movement for the North Carolina Central Railroad, and was instrumental in obtaining the necessary charter. This road is the most important in the State, and is one of the connecting links in the chain of railroads from the North to the South. In short, he has been the advocate of all public enterprises—common schools, internal lar, he can be a supported the movement for the State Legislature. This was the only political office he ever held prior to his present appointment. He has also been a member of the Conservative party. When Governor Vance was nominated, in 1845, he was elected a member of the closser valive party. When G placed in a printing office. Afterward, with his bundle

VIRGINIA.

Our Richmond Correspondence.

The distinguished ex-fugitive, ex-Governor Extra-Billy Patrick, Provost Marshal General. It appears that Smith himself to the United States authorities. General Patmet, promenading the public streets and frequenting the public places. He will be well cared for.

BUGADER GENERAL PATRICK,
Provost Marshal General of the Army of the James, has resigned his position, and will leave shortly for the

It is understood that Colonel D. H. strothers, atd to Sovernor Pherpont, and perhaps better known under the the country by being appointed by the government to a rifices, both pecuniarily and socially, that can only be designated as heroic, At the outset of the rebellion, his father and himself openly espoused the Union cause, and his father, an aged gantleman, fell a victim to his devotion. The Colonel entered the service in July, 1861, on the staff of General Patterson, since which his record is was transferred to Banks, served with him through the various engagements until January, 1862, when he joined Kearny. He was then appointed Adjutant General Birney, but afterwards ordered to again join Banks and

He was then commissioned lieutenant colonel, transferred to Pope, remained with Pope during his McClellan, with whom he remained until he was re campaigns. He was then commissioned colonel of the Third Virginia cavalry, and ordered to join General Kelley in West Virginia, then transferred to Sigel, and re-mained with him until Hunter assumed command, and was appointed his chief of staff. He served through the campaign in the valley, and, his health falling, he tendered his resignation, which was accepted, during the fall of 1864. The Colonel is now in his forty-eighth year, is a perfect gentleman and highly cultured man of world. He has spent several years abroad, and will reflect great credit on the nation in his capacity as United States representative at a foreign court. But for the un-

flect great credit on the nation in his capacity as United States representative at a foreign court. But for the unfortunate and sad occurrences of the assassination of Mr. Lincola and attempt on the life of Mr. Seward he would have long since received his appointment.

I most not omit to mention that on to morrow (Saturday) there will be a grand review of the troops around Richmond. It is expected to be a grand and imposing allisit.

CONERNON THEREOUT,

upon whom the whole burden of reconstruction, with all its complicated issues, is threat, seems to be fully capable to carry the load piaced up on his shoulders. The solution of questions so abstrue, because complicated by the diversity of the planes that they assumes no novel, because based upon no clearly tangible precedent—deniand deliberations caim and weighty. In four years the labors of centuries have been annihilated, and suddenly the task of creating a living government from the debris of stattered constitutions and violated laws calls for the greates efforts of the genius of the statesman. The direct consequences emanating from revolution is counter revolutions to the grand convulsions of nature, so it is that by some similar process of revulsion that society recovers its normal status.

We are now in the midst of a counter revolution, fortunately as yet bloodless; but, like, the earthquake, heaved and swayed by heiman passion, the sub-strata struggles for the surface.

Today behelds the people of the late insurrectionary districts in a position both novel and anomalous. Although freeholders, matives to the manor born, and by the fondamental principle of republican government the units, severally, in which is vested the sover-ignty of government, yet deprived of franchise—the chief privilege of the clitzen—and of right ownership of their own property. Chief the late annesty proclamation of the Fresident is proclamation of the Fresident proclamation of the Fresident property to the proclamation of the property of the states late in neutre to the actuate k. 1835, but whose regiments or companies are to remain in service after that date, will be miscred out of services and retard that decreased out of services and restrict the control of the service under the colist of 1942, 1852, and aprior to Gotober 1 of that year.

Some I have year recruit as to see a miscred into the control of the property. Under the late amnesty proclamation of the Privilege of the citizen—and or right to the core; 1, 1852.

The first—one year men for new or old organizations who entered the service prior to Gotober 1, 1863.

In skilling the pieces of rendezvous for the troops to be service, we have presented the pieces of rendezvous for the troops to be service, we have presented the pieces of rendezvous for the troops to be service. We have presented the pieces of rendezvous for the troops to be service, we have presented to presented the presented the companies of the regiments to be mustered out as regiments. A large number of men, in fact, representatives of every recineant in the eigentness, rand will be almost depleted of its solders.—One flundred and Twelfth New York, One Hundred and First Hennytynans, Fifteenth Connecticut, Sixteenth do., One Hundred and First Hennytynans, Fifteenth Connecticut, Sixteenth do., One Hundred and Eleventh of the hundred and Forty-seventh do., One Hundred and Seventy-bourth of the hundred and Eleventh of the hundred and Eleventh of the hundred and First Hennyth and the presentatives of any number of persons possessed of the necessary qualifications, whose province shall be to arrange and for and industry. One Hundred and Seventy-bourth of the hundred and First Hennyth of the hundred and the release of the present before the present of the present before